

California GARDEN

MARCH-APRIL 1999

Volume 90 No. 2

\$1.50



HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

MARCH 1

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM Four Local Designers. Rancho Bernardo Community Presbyterian Church, 17010 Pomerado Rd. Mon. 12:30PM-3:30PM. 760/749-1920. \$8.

MARCH 2

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Two Ring Basket Class. Casa del Prado, Rm 104. Balboa Pk. 232-5762. \$23 & \$28.

MARCH 9

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Teneriffe Dream Catcher Basket Class. See Mar. 2 for details. 232-5762. \$23 & \$28.

MARCH 11

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Tour. Van Gogh Exhibit at Los Angeles County Museum of Art. \$40 members, \$43 nonmembers.

MARCH 12-14

SANTA BARBARA INTERNATIONAL ORCHID SHOW, INC. 54th Show. Earl Warren Showgrounds, Hwy 101 Las Posita Rd. Santa Barbara. Fri. 10AM-5PM; Sat./Sun. 9AM-5PM \$7.

MARCH 13 AND APRIL 10 AND MAY 8

CALIFORNIA NATIVESCAPE BOTANICAL GARDEN Tour. S.D. Wild Animal Park 10AM. 619/487-2629. Free with Admission.

MARCH 16

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Four Leaf Clover Basket Class. See Mar. 2 details.

MARCH 19-21

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY 53rd Annual Orchid Show & Sale. "Orchid Oasis." Scottish Rite Memorial Center, Mission Valley. Fri. 6-9PM; Sat. 9AM-6PM; Sun. 9AM-4PM. 619/444-8839. \$5.

MARCH 20-21

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL-CHAPTER 119 31st Annual Spring Show. Flower Arrangements and Japanese Cultural Exhibits. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Demonstrations 12:30, 1:30, 2:30 & 3:30PM. Sat. & Sun. 11AM-4:30PM. Free.

MARCH 23

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Easter Basket Class. See Mar. 2 for details.

MARCH 25

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA Floral Design Program, Rene Van Remes, Torrey Pines Christian Church, 2380 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North. Thurs. 10:30-11:30AM.

459-0460. \$5 Non-member.

MARCH 27 (Pre-registration March 17)

UNIV. CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION & MASTER GARDENER ASSOC. Seminar. Selection of 28 classes. University High School, 6949 Genesee Ave. Sat. 8AM-4PM. 619/694-2860. \$28.

MARCH 27-28

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY 21st Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

THE HUNTINGTON 42nd Bonsai Society Show. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Sat. & Sun. 10:30AM-4:30PM. 626/405-2141. Admission.

MARCH 30

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Finish any Basket. See Mar. 2 for details. \$5

APRIL 5

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM The Ladies from Ensenada. See March 1 for details.

APRIL 6, 13, 20 & 27

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Contemporary Flower Arranging, V. West Instr. Casa del Prado, Balboa Pk. Bring Materials. Tues. 9:30AM-2:30PM. 232-5763 \$50 Series.

APRIL 9-10

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB Flower Show & Sale. "Flower Dance." St. Peters by the Sea, Lutheran Church, 1371 Sunset Cliffs Blvd. Fri. 1-4PM; Sat. 10AM-4PM. Free.

DESCANSO GARDENS Spring Plant Sale, Lake House Nursery. 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. Sat/Sun. 9AM-4PM. 818/952-4401. \$5.

APRIL 10-11

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY 71st Show & Sale. Balboa Park Club Building, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-6PM; Sun. 10AM-6PM. Admission Fee.

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB 68th Annual Flower Show & Plant Sale. 341 Heald Lane, Fallbrook. Sat. 2-6PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

APRIL 16-17

RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN 14th Systematic Symposium. 1500 North College Ave, Claremont. 909/625-8767 X251. \$55/\$70.

APRIL 16-25

THE HUNTINGTON Rose Festival. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Tours, lectures, weekend plant sales, flower arranging demos

(continued on page 36)



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VOLUME 90

NUMBER 2

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FRONT COVER illustration by J. Foord of apple blossoms. Illustrations on pages 44 and 47 courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, Torrington, Connecticut. Page 55 by Wallace Austin is the logo of the Sage & Songbirds Festival.

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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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(Horticultural Calendar continued from page 34)

Weekdays Noon-4:30PM; Weekends 10:30AM-4:30PM. Closed Monday, 4/19. 626/405-2164.

APRIL 17

MISSION HILLS ASSOCIATION Walking Tour of Local Gardens. Sat. 10AM-4PM. Call 298-8533. Tickets/Map Mission Hills Nursery and Local Nurseries. \$10.

APRIL 17-18

DESCANSO GARDENS Rose Show. 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. Sat. 1-4:30PM; Sun. 9AM-4PM. 818/952-4401. Fee \$5.
CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION 73rd Flower Show. Spreckels Park, Coronado. Sat. 1-5PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Entrance Fee. \$2.

APRIL 20

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
Quarterly Dinner Meeting & Program. Casa del Prado, Balboa Pk. Tues. 5:45. 232-5762. \$6/\$7.

APRIL 24

SAN DIEGO CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
GUILD 8th Annual Home & Garden Tour, Three Rancho Santa Fe Homes. 760/753-6402. \$45 Incl. Lunch; \$35 Tour Only.

APRIL 24

BERNARDO GARDENERS Annual Plant Sale. Vons Market, Bernardo Center Dr. Sat. 9AM-3PM.

APRIL 24-25

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB 18th Std. Flower Show. Valley Center Middle School, 28102 N Lake Wohlford Rd., Valley Center. Sat. 1:30-5:30PM; Sun. Noon-4PM. Free.

FRIENDS OF THE FULLERTON

ARBORETUM 26th Annual Green Scene Garden Show. Outdoor Plant Sale, 90 exhibitors, speakers, tours. 1900 Association Rd. Fullerton. Sat. 9:00AM-4:00PM; Sun. 10:00AM-4:00PM. \$6. Parking free. 714/278-3404.

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB Flower Show & Plant Sale. "Life is a Holiday." Avenida de Acacias/La Granada. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM.

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB Spring Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM.

APRIL 27

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Tour. Hollywood Legend Home. \$70. Future Tours: June 22. J. Paul Getty Museum \$28. Nov. 3 Lotusland \$50. Call 232-5762.

APRIL 29 TO MAY 2

ART ALIVE 18th Annual Arts, Floral Design & Lectures. S. D. Museum of Art, Balboa Pk. Thurs. 11AM-4:30PM; Fri/Sat/Sun. 9AM-4:30PM.

MAY 1-2

VISTA GARDEN CLUB 65th Standard Flower Show & Sale. "In The Garden." Brengle Terrace Senior Center, 1400 Vale Terrace, Vista. Sat. 1:30-5PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

SAGE & SONGBIRDS FESTIVAL Butterflies release, Private Habitat Garden Tours. Alpine CHIRP Project. 445-7675. Many events, Food. Events free, Tour \$10.00 (Tour April 30th, also).
SAN DIEGO IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY Show & Plant Sale. "1900-1999 Retrospectively." Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-5PM; Sun. 11AM-4PM. Free.

MAY 3

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM Phil Rulloda, Anaheim. See March 1 for details.

BALBOA PARK: ONGOING PROGRAMS

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

Opening this spring. 232-2780.

OFFSHOOT TOURS 1 hour. Meet Botanical Lath House, 10AM. 235-1121. Free.

ZORO GARDEN NATURE PROGRAM Balboa Park, between R.H. Fleet Science Ctr. & Casa de Balboa. Programs 1st. Sun. of Month. Noon-1PM. 235-1121.

ONGOING EVENTS

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS 230 Quail Garden Dr., Encinitas. 9AM-5PM. 760/436-4032.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9AM. Call 679-5469.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter 231-SHOE. Free.

DESCANSO GARDENS Spring Festival of Flowers. March 19.- April 18. 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. 818/952-4401. Admission Fee.

FULLERTON ARBORETUM Gardening Classes March 6. to April 17. 1900 Association Rd., Fullerton. Sat. 10-11:30AM. 714/278-4790. \$7.

F.Y.I. DESERT WILDFLOWER HOT LINE Anza Borrego Desert State Park. 619/767-5311.

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Lectures. Satellite Wagering, Del Mar Fairgrounds. Mar. 8 & 22 and April 12. Mon. 6:30-9PM. 760/630-7307. Mar. 22. \$10.

Deadline for submission to

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for May/June issue is March 15. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.

Orchid Oasis

THE 53RD ANNUAL ORCHID SHOW & PLANT SALE March 19-21, 1999



Lose yourself in the exotic and unusual world of orchids at the oldest and most prestigious Orchid Show and Plant Sale in San Diego. Don't miss this once-a-year opportunity to travel through nature's most spectacular display of beauty and wonder.

SHOW SCHEDULE

Friday, March 19	6pm-10pm
Saturday, March 20	9am-6pm
Sunday, March 21	9am-4pm

ADMISSION

\$4.00 / Advance
\$5.00 / Door
Children under 12 / FREE

SCOTTISH RITE MEMORIAL CENTER

1895 Camino del Rio South ❖ San Diego, CA 92108

For more information, contact Bud Close, 1999 show chairman at (619) 444-8839.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Gleanings . . .

COLORED CARROTS . . .

Have you seen the new multicolored carrots? Some are white or yellow, and others have purple skins with various colored flesh. At the present time, they are seen at specialty shows, but by the year 2000 the creators promise that seeds will be available to everyone. Supposedly, these colorful carrots will delight the amateur gardener and brighten up the hors d'oeuvre trays of gourmet cooks.

WHEN IS 2000? . . .

All the advertisement and hyping for the year 2000 makes one wonder why. Depending on one's cultural background it could be the year 5760 or 2655 or 1420 or any number of other years. Not only do the years differ but so does New Year. Many cultures base their new year on the moon. Here in America until 1622 we celebrated New Year on March 25th. As everyone interested in genealogy has learned, even the calendar we use was changed in 1752 when the year lost ten days. (George Washington's birthday is listed as February 22nd even though he was born on the 11th.) So what type of time or year keeping is really accurate? All the primitive societies learned to tell the times of the solstices (when the day either lengthened or shortened because of the angle of the sun). This was important because of the planting and harvesting of food. Many farmers still watch the phases of the moon and plant and harvest accordingly. (Sunrise and sunset are also real times.) What does the year 2000 hold for gardeners? There should be many new plants to experiment with because growers

are introducing millennium specialties. Flower shows will use 2000 as a theme.

COLD CITRUS . . .

To develop the best flavor in citrus, especially oranges, the days should be sunny and nights nippy. Unfortunately, sometimes in winter it gets too cold for too long and the fruit freezes. When this happens the cells inside the fruit crystallize and burst. As the fruit thaws, the juice seeps through the skin leaving the fruit hard and dry. Sometimes the fruit will rot. It is difficult to tell from the outside because it rots from the inside and it becomes obvious only when cut open.

PLANT THIEVES . . .

As gardening becomes more popular and as gardeners are willing to purchase rare and expensive plants, the plant thieves are out. Often a neighborhood will be burglarized time and again. Potted plants are especially venerable, and as many tubs and plants are huge, the robbers must be either very strong or equipped with moving devices. One local neighborhood had an attractive young woman with a new window squeegee and new bucket in hand going from door to door. (Her fingernails were painted and quite long.) She asked if the occupant wanted the windows cleaned. Two days later every hanging or potted plant for blocks around was missing.

Parks and public areas are especially venerable as newly planted trees and shrubs are often uprooted days after being planted. Pine trees are particularly

vulnerable during the holiday season and many parks spray their trees with "goos" that make the trees unsightly for a short time but the goo will eventually wash off and the tree not damaged. One security company offers alarms that blare out messages like "Stop stealing that plant."

Around Easter and Mother's Day the garden is not safe from the flower thief. Many a home owner has found their yard denuded of roses, lilies, daffodils. Graveyards also report a high level of thievery at this time.

One of the major problems in historic and display gardens is theft by normally law-abiding citizens who feel its sneaky but not criminal to snip some buds or cuttings, steal a few seeds, or take a bulb.

Even though plants may be valued at thousands of dollars, the authorities do not seem to take the problem seriously. The home owner must try to protect his plants and garden.

KOS HIBISCUS . . .

We have inquiries about the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* 'Kate Sessions'. The June 1996 "Zoonooz" has a color photo of this. It is a lovely pink, but the Zoo does not have this plant currently.

WEATHER . . .

Plants are acting a bit unusual this year. By mid-January flowering pears were covered with blossoms even though last year's leaves were still hanging on the tree. Everyone is reporting that camellias are blooming late and very sparsely. Flowering peach was in full bloom by mid-January, too. Interesting!

ALPINE GOES WILD!

BY MAUREEN AUSTIN

THE SMALL TOWN OF Alpine has gone wild—in a big way! In fact, it has made national news and history for becoming the First Community Habitat in the United States, certified as such by the National Wildlife Federation (NWF).

The NWF has been certifying backyard habitats for 25 years, with over 21,000 such havens for wildlife now in place across the nation. Over 110 of those are in Alpine, with more in progress.

Alpine residents have been planting Cleveland sage, along with other nectar-rich and garden wildlife host plants, as part of a project called “Sage & Songbirds.” Their goal is to provide habitat for hummingbirds, butterflies, and songbirds, while also beautifying their own yards and the community-at-large. Native and other drought-tolerant “exotics” with habitat value are suggested in a project-generated recommended plant list.

Businesses have also joined the campaign, and are assisted by a volunteer corps with varying degrees of experience, ranging from a professional landscape architect creating garden designs to middle school students digging holes.

Meanwhile, the community continues to enhance its habitats and meet the increased demand to feed the product of their success—hoards of hummingbirds and songbirds, and those “munching machine” caterpillars!

Habitat how-to's and other information is disseminated at regular public meetings, and through a column called “Sage Words,” written by the project coordinator and carried in the *Alpine Sun* newspaper.

“Sage & Songbirds” is a project of the Center to Help Instill Respect & Preservation (CHIRP) for Garden Wildlife, Inc., a not-for-profit educational corporation. All proceeds from the project benefit habitat programs for our schoolyards and backyards.

The public is invited to visit CHIRP Habitat Hut, where a model “Sage & Songbirds” habitat garden teems with garden wildlife. The gift shop carries selected habitat plants and accessories, along with specially-blended bird seed to attract quality songbirds to backyard feeders.

The Habitat Hut is located at 2514 Alpine Blvd., and is open Wednesday through Sunday, 10:00AM-5:00PM. For holiday hours or other information, phone 619-445-7675. Online information about the Habitat Hut and “Sage & Songbirds” is also available at www.chirp.org.

“SAGE AND SONGBIRDS” FESTIVAL

Last May, the first annual “Sage & Songbirds Festival” was held in the rural east county community of Alpine, with several thousand attendees. The event was kicked off with the release of over 2,000 butterflies, raised and simultaneously set free by each student in the Alpine school district. For the 1999 Festival at historic JK Corral, volunteers will again release over 2,000 live butterflies at noon, May 1st.

Outstanding garden habitats were placed on tour for three days, and informative programs were presented throughout the festival. Much of the same, and more, is planned for May 1-2, 1999, 9:00AM-5:00PM. [Garden tours are an additional day, April 30th, (three days—10:00AM-4:00PM)]. One of the eight gardens on this year's tour is the site of a historical dinosaur park, and the relics are still there. The resident *brontosaurus* is over 15 feet tall. Other gardens on the private home tour showcase unique plants, distinctive water features, and a variety of habitat for area garden wildlife.

Garden Tour tickets are \$10.00 each. Advance tickets are available for \$8.00 each. For these \$8.00 tickets, you can visit the Habitat Hut at 2514 Alpine Boulevard, or write to P. O. Box 532, Alpine CA 91903 (postmarked by April 1st). The \$10.00 tickets can be purchased at the Habitat Hut or another site to be announced (look for signs). Tickets can be used all three days, but each garden can be visited only once.

Other Festival events, May 1-2, 1999 set for downtown, historic Alpine are: free tours of downtown public habitats, educational seminars, a garden mart of specialty vendors, live hummingbird and raptor exhibits, youth activities (Saturday), a food court, beer and wine garden, entertainment, and much more. Admission to all these is free.

Saturday, May 1st, a twilight lakefront jazz concert also will be held, in a private habitat garden, featuring music by local jazz greats, “Carlos Vasques and Los Travelors,” a six-piece salsa band. The group includes popular favorite Bruce Cameron. Tickets are \$15.00 per person and include a buffet dinner.

Maureen Austin is executive director of CHIRP for Garden Wildlife, and project coordinator for “Sage & Songbirds.”

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN

BY ROBERT HORWITZ



OUR TRAVELING GARDENER once again has been to Australia. One of the cities visited was the capital of Australia, Canberra. It is located just about halfway between Melbourne and Sydney. The city was essentially created out of nothing to be the National Capital much like Washington, D.C. and Brasilia, the capital of Brazil.

What impressed me the most about these gardens was the complete professionalism of the layout, the individual displays, and the ability to portray the flora of Australia in one setting. Special environments were created to make sure that growing conditions were suitable for the wide range of plants that grow there. It is a place that one can learn in detail the ins and outs of Australian horticulture. The climates vary from dry desert to tropical rain forests and the weather in between.

We in San Diego can appreciate these Australian plants because we have imported so many of them into our area. In particular are the gum or eucalyptus, the wattle, which is similar to our acacia, tea trees and the bottle brush plants. Continuous research and breeding go on in the gardens and the results are published and made available to everyone. If you have questions and have access to the World Wide Web, you can address the Australian National Botanical Gardens, thusly: <http://www.anbg.gov.au/anbg/>. After telling a curator my affiliation with our society, they ran out the red

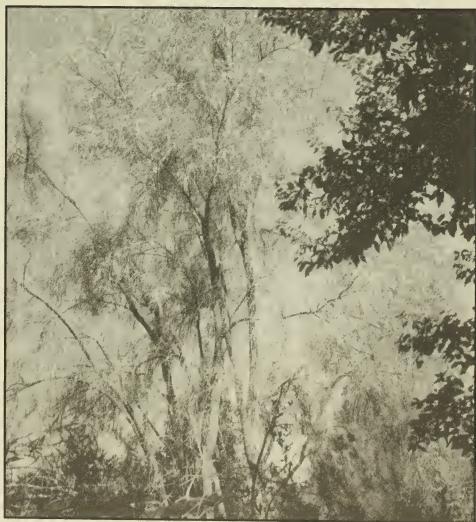
carpet and supplied me with all sorts of literature and special treatment, which is typical of Australian friendliness.

To walk around the gardens takes at least two hours, which seem to speed by. The plants are meticulously identified by formal and common names and are located in areas that typify the climate and region from which they come. There even were several areas where endangered plant species were carefully growing and tended. It was refreshing to see groups of students from various schools touring the gardens on field trips. Another thing that impressed me was that the literature I was given had lots of information about soil types and what to do to improve the soil.

Gardening is very important to Australians, and even the smallest dwelling has its intimate well-tended garden. Nurseries abound in the cities and in the countryside and the owners are most helpful in giving out information about their plants. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

*Photograph of sword lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*) by the author.*



THE WEEPING SHOESTRING ACACIA

IF YOU LIKE WEEPING trees that are open in their growth habit rather than dense (as is a weeping willow), I think you would find the shoestring acacia a most enjoyable addition to your garden. It provides a tall, dark green background for shorter trees, shrubs and flowers.

Sunset Western Garden Book lists *Acacia stenophylla* as a "small to medium garden tree," but the shoestring acacia in my backyard is 25-35 feet tall and is still growing a little each year, although not as rapidly as when I planted it fifteen years ago. *Sunset* also writes that this species of acacia needs no additional water on the coast, and just a bit inland. But because I live in San Diego's interior east county, zone 18-19, with decomposed granite soil, I put my newly planted, staked acacia on a drip line. It has had a 1½ hour drink once a week throughout our always hot summers and many dry winters.

I keep my shoestring acacia thinned to open the center to sunlight, and I keep the lower branches removed so that people can walk on the path under it. The top spread is about 20 feet and under its filtered shade, plants like ice plants (such as *Drosanthemum* and *Lampranthus*), rosemary, bulbs of all types, and pride of Madeira, (*Echium fastuosum*) grow very well. The shedding of its dry 16-inch long leaves is not excessive so additional mulch is needed for underplantings.

Shoestring acacias begin to flower in January. The flowers are clear yellow balls in small clusters on new leaf growth that is soft and lighter green in color than the leathery dark green of the 16-inch mature leaf. Knobby, four-inch long, cinnamon-brown, ropy seed pods hang from old flower heads for about a year, but they are not plentiful and are always a delightful surprise to spot hanging from the branches. When it is young, the trunk and branch bark is the color of the seed pods, but it turns grey as it matures.

Shoestring acacia is a very well-behaved tree and most suitable for a garden because it is vigorous, pest free, not affected by strong winds, dependable in heat and cold (zones 8, 9, 12-24) and most endearingly, does not send up suckers. In fact, as I think about it, I have never seen a young shoestring acacia sprouting in the yard. □

page 40,

CUT AND COME AGAIN ZINNIAS

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS I have been a lover of zinnias because of their bright and many-colored flowers that look beautiful in a garden and last so long in the house. But in spite of TLC, I've had many a disappointing plot of summer zinnias that have not lived up to my expectations. However, I have refused to give up, so last summer in my search for healthy-looking plants I ended up at Walter Andersen's Nursery. There I found a new-to-me variety called "Cut and Come Again" and bought two pony packs. I planted them in the back corner of the garden that I have allocated to annuals I want for cut flowers.

Well! Much to my delight not one of these plants even wilted and they all immediately started to grow and bud. And grow they did! By mid-summer these beauties were waist high (I'm 5 feet, 2 inches) and had been blooming for several weeks.

The flowers are not gigantic in size, about 2½-3 inches in diameter, the form of the plant is slender, and the leaves are rather small. The flowers' colors are very bright and they live up to their name: You cut, and cut, and they bloom and bloom—all summer and well into fall. The best summer bouquets I've ever had! With regret I finally pulled the plants in November.

Walter Andersen assures me that the nursery will be selling them this spring, and Burpee Seeds are advertising "Cut and Come Again" seed collections. I am content to wait.

P.S. Keep your snail and slug bait handy—human gardeners are not the only fans of zinnias! □

Cynthia Carlson Brunetti gardens in Dulzura, in the eastern foothills/low mountains of east San Diego County. Her garden is open to the public as a demonstration garden for natives and drought-tolerant plants, but only by appointment. If you are interested in visiting her 2-acre Quinta Helena Gardens, please call 619/468-3286.

≡ Another Australian native, the shoestring acacia

RAISING GOOD APPLES, PART I

BY SHEILA MARTIN

WINTER IS THE DORMANT season for apples and the time to nurture and care for your fruit trees. There are many things that need to be done, but one of the first tasks should be cleaning up any fallen leaves and old fruit—either on the ground or still in the trees. Many diseases, such as **apple scab**, overwinter in the debris. Cultivating the ground around the trees so they are weed free helps to direct available nutrients to the growth and production of your trees.

After the ground is cleared, I would start pruning. You need to first prune any dead, diseased, broken or crossing limbs. Keeping in mind next year's harvest, I would start at the top of the tree and remove excess height to keep trees at a safe level for picking. Remove water sprouts, they are new shoots growing straight up from limbs, and any suckers near the trunk or growing from the roots.

Some of your fruit trees (apples or pears) may show signs of **firelight**, you will notice a burned or scorched look to the limbs or trunk. Damaged limbs can be pruned out, but make sure you cut down into at least 6 inches of healthy wood. If you have extensive damage, I would consult the University of California Cooperative Extension (County Office, San Diego telephone number is 619/694-2845). Firelight spreads during bloom so act on this problem before spring.

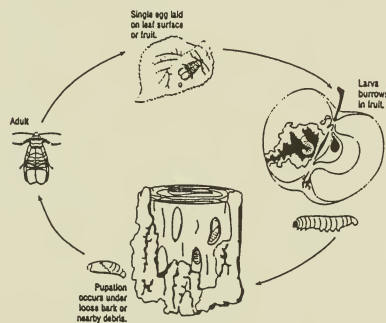
Now that you have pruned and cleaned up cuttings by either chipping (healthy wood), burning or disposing of diseased wood, it is time to apply a dormant oil spray to control scale, mites, and pests. This can be the most important spray of the year. Follow directions on product label carefully for best results. Dormant oil spray can be reapplied during the dormant season if necessary.

CONTROLLING CODLING MOTH DAMAGE

You will recognize the **codling moth** by the copper spots on the back wing tips. Damage is by larval entry into the fruit. Fresh entries are identified by a light, tan-colored pile of frass. The larva tunnels its way to the core where it feeds on the seeds and ruins the inside of the apple. When nearly full grown, the larva works its way to the surface. When mature, it leaves the fruit through an exit hole. These fruits will usually fall off the tree before harvest.

At the beginning of **March**, I put out Pheromone Traps to lure the male codling moth. This method may not appeal to everyone, but I have used this method with some success and prefer this method over pesticide

sprays. If you are interested, these traps can be purchased from a commercial supplier. The traps contain a female sex pheromone that attracts the male moth. Once trapped, males are no longer available for mating and unmated females cannot produce viable eggs. For this method to be effective, you must read the directions on where to place the traps in your trees. The traps must be monitored weekly and any moths removed. The pheromone lure caps should be changed every four weeks and the sticky bottoms every four weeks or sooner if dirty. Traps should be used throughout the mating season. I keep a record of the number of moths found in the traps weekly. This helps to chart heavy infestations thus giving you a better idea when to increase number of traps.



Another method that is beneficial in trapping mature codling moth larvae is trunk banding **put on in March**. To trap mature larvae as they move down the tree trunk to pupate, place a band of Tanglefoot, which is applied to strips of corrugated cardboard or burlap bags, around the base of the tree. Trunk banding is also effective in controlling ants and aphids.

After the flower petals have dropped you can apply another spray. This spray will give additional aid in controlling the codling moth. If you use horticultural oil, such as Volck oil or Sunspray, or diazinon, make sure you wait till the petals have fallen, then at two week intervals apply twice more. I prefer the oil, it suffocates the eggs and possibly the young larvae if applied during the right stage in their growing season. Also, the oil does not harm any beneficial insects or destroy the butterfly or bee habitats with pesticide residue.

I know right about now you are wondering if all this work is worth it, but nothing gives greater pleasure

than biting into a healthy crisp apple or pear that you have grown.

I have covered various beneficial methods of caring for your fruit trees, now it is up to you to choose which methods work for you. □

Sheila Martin manages Fieldstone Farm. In Julian, this 85 acre farm produces chickens, pears, plums, grapes, and contains nine hundred apple trees. A former student of Betty Newton, Martin, inspired by Maryrose Mueller, is continuing her education in horticulture at Cuyamaca College.

References:

University of California ANR Communication Services [see article on new catalog]

"Commercial Apple Growing in California", Leaflet 2456

"Integrated Pest Management for Apples and Pears"

SOME TIDBITS OF INFORMATION FOR NOVICE FRUIT GARDENERS WHO STILL THINK THEY MIGHT LIKE TO GROW APPLES; COLLECTED BY J. COLEMAN

"Most apples have a **high chilling** requirement, some more than 1,00 hours. . . . Exposure to 600-1,000 hours of temperatures below 45°F (7°C) is necessary to break fully the rest period of many deciduous fruit. This is known as a tree's **chilling requirement**." (*Western Fruit Berries & Nuts/ How to Select, Grow and Enjoy*, 1981, H.P. Books).

Sunset Western Garden Book (1995) states that areas in its zones 18-24 need to grow **low-chill** varieties. Some of those areas are along the coast and inland to such places as Claremont, La Mesa, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, and Vista.

These are some apple varieties I found mentioned as having **low-chilling** requirements: 'Anna', 'Beverly Hills', 'Dorsett Golden', 'Gordon', 'Ein Shemer', 'Fuji', 'Tropic Beauty', 'Valmore' and 'Winter Banana'.

They also write in *Sunset*, "All apples require pollination. Most will set adequate fruit on their own pollen but will set more fruit if pollinated by another variety."

Some of you may have admired the Colonnade apples mentioned in the February-March 1999 *Garden Design* magazine (" . . . they produce trees with extraordinary upright growth . . . peculiar growth habit also makes them fairly easy to prune into a pillar that's only 2 feet wide and short enough—about 8 feet—to tend with a stepladder . . . "). Too bad, but their 'McIntosh' parentage requires a **high-chill** climate. □

PRETTY IN PURPLE: THE COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD®

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

ONE DAY LONG AGO, as I looked out the kitchen window, I saw a tiny bird swoop up to the hummingbird feeder. At that time, I was a novice hummingbirder who could identify only one species of hummer, the Anna's hummingbird: the lovely tasteful light-gray and green ensemble of the Anna's female, and the really rosy red throat and forehead of the Anna's male. But here was a bird of a different color: throat and forehead a blindingly brilliant, rock-star shining, neon-tube purple.

What's this? I thought. It's different from any hummer I've ever seen. It's so...so...so prodigiously purple! The little bird zoomed away, while I zoomed off myself to find out the name of this new little purple phenomenon.

COSTA'S THE NAME, HUMMING'S THE GAME

Actually, we hummingbirders know that hummers don't really hum; that buzzing noise we hear is actually the sound of those minuscule wings beating maybe seventy or more times per second.

I found this out by obtaining a book called, appropriately enough, *The Hummingbird Book* by Don and Lillian Stokes. It's a hum-dinger of a book (but of course) and in reading it I learned I had the fortune to observe a Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*). The Costa's was named after Louis Marie Panteleon Costa, a nobleman-naturalist who lived in France in the early 1800s. According to the book, the Costa's hummer is described as "the desert hummingbird" meaning that it prefers a drier climate than other hummer species. That is good news for those of us who have drought-tolerant gardens, either by preference or necessity. It means we can save on the water bill by planting unthirsty plant species and still attract a little purple-feathered gem that glistens in the sunshine.

MORE INTERESTING STUFF, SOME OF IT PURPLE

The Costa's is one of the smaller hummingbird species, measuring about 3 to 3½ inches in length. The male sports a purple gorget [patch on the throat] and crown, and his back and sides are green with whitish feathers below. The female presents a more tailored, subtle look with her green back and crown, and a

whitish throat and underside.

Males are very territorial and will chase other hummingbirds away from what they consider their very own turf. However, if the male is in a romantic mood, he may roll out the welcome mat, so to speak, for a female.

WHAT IS A MOTHER TO DO

It appears that Costa's and Anna's hummingbirds can crossbreed. The following story was told to me by Jackie Fleisch, a local hummingbird expert: A hummer mom—a tiny Costa's—who had nested in Jackie's yard was constantly busy, trying diligently to feed her two babies—but the babies never seemed satisfied. They cried and cried, demanding more to eat. It appeared that

the tiny mom was getting worn out, trying to satisfy the babies' huge appetites. The mother Costa's was about 3" or so in length. The babies were huge; they were as large as fledglings of the Anna's

hummer, which can get up to 4 1/4" in length. After the babies had matured, the female looked like a typical Anna's female, but the male was as large as an Anna's and had a brilliant purple gorget, instead of a red one. Jackie said the bird was gorgeous. The Costa's-size nest that the tiny mother had made was nearly worn flat.

While we're on the topic of babies and care giving and such, hummingbird fans may want to jot down the names of the following organizations and phone numbers. Especially during March and April, the height of the hummer breeding season, accidents can happen. If so, call:

PROJECT WILDLIFE - This is a well-known wildlife facility in the San Diego area. Bring your injured, abandoned, orphaned hummers—they'll know just what to do. Call 619/225-9202.

HUMMINGBIRD RESCUE TEAM - They will come to pick up the homeless or injured hummer if you absolutely can't bring the bird to their facility. Call 619/420-5156.

KEEPING THE GARDEN HUMMING

Good news for gardeners: Due to year-round cultivation of nectar-bearing ornamental plants, the Costa's has become a common sight in parks and

gardens, even along the coast. All you need to do to attract these little buzzers is to provide the right mix of shelter, water, and nectar in the form of plants and/or a hummingbird feeder.

If you are using a feeder, boil 1 part sugar to 4 parts water. No substitutions; also, no red food coloring is necessary. Cool it. Make sure to keep the feeder clean by thoroughly washing it at least twice a week, more in hot weather.

Shelter can take the form of a big beautiful shrub or tree (most any kind you like) in which hummers can perch. Males, territorial individuals that they are, will be able to keep a watch over their perceived plant kingdom and chase away all feathered intruders. Females may build a nest (if they are not chased away by the male).

The best way to present water is in the form of a fountain. The sound of running water—even a tiny drip, drip, drip sound—is a sure bird attractant. If you don't have much room, even a small table-top

fountain, if it can be used outdoors, will do. Hummers will fly through a spray of water or they will cling to stone that has water flowing over it. I have a small rock fountain and recently a hummer took a bath by first rubbing its tummy feathers over the rock, then its head—both sides—and wings. It was great fun to watch. A hummer's ingenuity in using any little bit of moisture he or she may find is amazing, and is perhaps something our throwaway culture should emulate.

The next thing we can do to invite hummers to the yard is something that is near and dear to gardening hearts everywhere: Planting, and caring for, gorgeous vegetation. That means we have a good excuse to go to the nursery and purchase yet another plant. As if we needed an excuse anyway. In the following section is a list of some of the Costa's favorite nectar plants.

DEEP PURPLE, OTHER COLORS, AND SOME INTERESTING NATIVES

Here is a list of easy-care, low-water plants whose flowers contain lots of nectar:

TREE TOBACCO (*Nicotiana glauca*) - This large shrub or small tree is a naturalized inhabitant of San Diego County, especially East San Diego County. It has wild and crazy blue-green, somewhat oval, soft-looking



leaves that can grow to 6 inches long. It loves dryness and sun. The flowers are a muted yellow, and are nothing much to look at except if you are a Costa's. While a tree tobacco flower looks a bit blah, it contains copious amounts of nectar; a show-stopping rose, for example, may contain little if any nectar. To those who would judge by appearance only: Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Speaking of smoking, Native Americans and early settlers smoked tree tobacco; the plant was introduced from South America in the Spanish era. However, the plant is best used by hummingbirds, since the flowers and leaves are poisonous when eaten raw or cooked, and smoking isn't exactly the best thing for your body either.

MEXICAN BUSH SAGE (*Salvia leucantha*) - A 3- to 4-foot tall shrub, this sage makes a graceful statement in your garden. The velvety flowers are a rich royal purple. It blooms summer and fall, needs little water, and blooms anew if you cut old stems to the ground. Give it sun or part shade.

WOOLLY BLUE CURLS (*Trichostema lanatum*) - Grow this, if only so you can tell your friends what its name is. It is a 3 to 5-foot evergreen shrub that has blue-purple flowers with the stamens protruding dramatically beyond the petals. The foliage has a deliciously fragrant odor when rubbed. It loves sun. Be warned that it demands excellent drainage. Do not water it in the summer. If you decide to try it, don't worry; if you follow the above suggestions, it will either live or die.



Trichostema lanatum

BLADDERPOD (*Cleome isomeris*) - Here is another plant with a wonderful name. It is an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, lacy leaves, and pods that resemble—guess what. It may flower year-round if it feels like it. Bladderpod likes full sun and is drought tolerant.

CORAL BELLS (*Heuchera*) - These are compact, evergreen perennials whose coral, red, rose, or white bell-shaped flowers nod gently upon their stalks. They

like sun or part shade, and lots of water.

LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH (*Callistemon citrinus*) - This is an old favorite; easy to grow and is offered as a tree, shrub, or espalier. Flowers look like bright red brushes. *Callistemon citrinus* 'Violaceus' ('Jeffersii') has purple brushes.



Ribes speciosum

Other favorite plants include chuparosa *Justicia californica* (formerly *Beloperone californica*), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), and fuchsia-flowering gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*). These are all native plants that prefer low water. They thrive in desert-like conditions. And, speaking of deserts ...

IT'S RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE TIME

After the winter rains, the desert bursts into flower. How much it bursts, though, depends on the amount of rain that has fallen. However, even in lean years, the desert is something to see in early spring, and the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park Visitor Center is a fascinating place. If you've never been, take the time to visit. Call the desert wildflower hot line (1-760-767-4684) for more information.

PURPLE PROSE

Humming up, or rather summing up: Perpetuate the plantings and venerate the vegetation that harbors humongous heaps of nutritive nectar in order to perceive that prodigious pilgrim of pluperfect purpleness—the Costa's hummingbird.

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.

READ ABOUT TWO OF LAST YEAR'S TOURS — WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO TAKE THEM THIS YEAR?

BY ANN WATERS

THE TRIP TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM on 10 October 1998 to view the Los Angeles Garden Show was our fourth to this popular event. However, this time we had a new bus driver who evidently did not read his itinerary sheet as he took two wrong turns and we arrived north of the Arboretum so had to go south for our planned lunch. As usual, the lunch was delicious and an incentive to walk off the calories. Upon arrival at the Arboretum, we looked over the landscape designers style gardens and the floral arrangements, made purchases at the gift shop, the marketplace, and the plant sale area. By then our calories had disappeared so we attended a marvelous lecture on the various styles of Ikebana. The speaker was extremely knowledgeable; the arrangements outstanding. A very special ending to this annual show.

If your interests are in what the Arboretum itself has to offer, there is something for everyone. There are fantastic demonstration gardens, cycad collections, geographical plant areas, greenhouses, a lagoon and bird sanctuary, an outstanding herb garden, and peacocks and peahens everywhere. And for the history buff there is a Gabriellino wickiup, the 1840 Hugo Reid adobe, and 1879 coach barn, Lucky Baldwin's Queen Anne cottage (1885-86), and an 1890 Santa Fe Depot. Tram rides are available for a nominal fee. There are seven stops along the route and, since the passes are good all day, it is possible to board and exit the tram as often as desired.

ON 14 OCTOBER 1998, San Diego Floral Association was host to a trip to Lotusland in the Santa Barbara area. There were forty-two of us who got up before the crack of dawn to catch our bus for this one-day extravaganza. After juice and a sweet roll in Carlsbad we were on our way. At Calabasas we stopped at the marvelous Sperling Nursery. I've been there three times and have yet to see it all. After a great box lunch on the beach, we headed for Lotusland. There we had a two-hour docent-led tour (fifteen tour participants to each docent) of this most unusual garden. Besides learning about a multitude of plants, we also were informed about Madame's life—her operatic career, her seven husbands. Lotusland originally was a nursery established in 1882 by R. Kinton Stevens. Mr. Stevens planted many subtropical plants on the thirty-seven acres during his tenure. Madame Ganna Walska, the Polish opera singer,

purchased the estate in 1941 and spent the rest of her life (until 1984) indulging her enthusiasm for rare plants.

There is a fern garden enhanced by begonias and African bulbs, a wooded Japanese garden complete with a shrine and stone lanterns, a parterre garden filled with roses enclosed by low hedges, a topiary garden. There are mass plantings of cacti, euphorbias, epiphyllums, aloes, bromeliads, a grove of dragon trees, an extraordinary collection of cycads. Everyone who visits Lotusland should make a point to look for the three cycads overlooking the koi pond. These *Encephalartos woodii* are extinct in the wild. And we must not forget the water garden with its lotus blossoms. After a soft drink to quench our thirst, we headed toward Thousand Oaks and dinner. It was a long day but a fulfilling one. □

Ann Waters is a director of San Diego Floral Association and the tour chairman.

The photograph below was taken by Ann Waters on a San Diego Floral Association bus tour early last year to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The rarely-seen, very fragrant plant is the desert lily or ajo lily (*Hesperocallis undulata*). Limited to the deserts of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona—following a wet winter, from February through (rarely) May, the bulbs may send up foot-high shoots from 18 inches underground. Propagation is mainly by seeds. For information on wildflower bloom in the Anza-Borrego Desert, call 760/767-5311.



EGGPLANT

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

WHEN I WAS A kid, and that is a long, long time ago, whoever heard of eggplant? I had an uncle, who every once in a while asked his wife to fix him egg plant, but all he got was a vacant stare and a comment something like, eggs come from chickens. It took moving to California and adopting its eating ways that introduced me to eggplant. I am glad that we are now friends. Eggplant is delicious as the Chinese and Japanese have known for centuries, and it is the way that they fix it that has hooked me on it. The Middle Easterners have also eaten eggplant for centuries and they fix it so that it is well disguised, but nevertheless quite delicious too.

To grow eggplant is simplicity itself. All you need is good well-drained, rich soil, a sunny location, enough water, and an occasional dollop of vegetable fertilizer (one that is high in potassium and phosphorus and somewhat low in nitrogen), and you have all the ingredients for growing eggplant successfully.

It can be grown from seed, which should be planted in flats in early spring, and nurtured until it can be transplanted to a larger container, and eventually to the ground itself. Or, you can buy a pony pack from your friendly nursery and transplant directly into the ground. The results will be the same, but the latter method saves time. You should start to get fruit a month after putting the eggplant into the ground. Fertilize periodically to optimize the fruit production.

There are two main types of eggplant, which are the globular variety and the Japanese variety that is long and slender in contrast to the round shape of the regular eggplant. There is a fancy variety that instead of having that deep purple skin has a light creamy colored skin. All three taste the same and take essentially the same cooking technique, but the texture and shape of the finished product is what will dictate the type that you will want to grow and cook with. If you wish, you could plant all three types and have your cake and eat it too.



RATATOUILLE

Following is a recipe using eggplant that may not be authentic according to ethnic strictures, but I have made it and it tastes wonderful and is quite easy to prepare. It is interesting that many recipes using eggplant can be served either cold or hot.

Let's make it for four people.

- 1 medium sized globular eggplant
- 1 medium onion, thinly sliced
- 1 medium zucchini, sliced
- 1 small green pepper, diced
- 1 large stalk of celery, sliced across the fiber thinly
- ½ cup green olives, pitted and sliced
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 cup peeled tomatoes, chopped and seeded
- 1 tablespoon dried oregano
- 1 teaspoon dried basil
- 3 cloves garlic, minced
- 3 teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper

Cut the eggplant into ½ inch dice. Put the dice into a colander and use 2 teaspoons of the salt to cover. Mix well and let stand for an hour. This will remove excess moisture and a bitterness that some people claim eggplant has. After the salt treatment, heat the oil in a large skillet. Add the eggplant, onion, zucchini, green pepper, celery, olives, oregano, basil, remaining salt, and the pepper. Sauté this mixture for about ten minutes or until all the ingredients are limp. Add the garlic and tomatoes. Cover and simmer over low heat for a half hour. Stir occasionally. Remove the skillet cover and reduce the remaining liquid to the consistency that you desire. Serve hot, or refrigerate and serve cold—it is your choice. □



The San Diego Chapter of
the California Rare Fruit
Growers invites the public
to their FREE presentation:



Selecting and Growing Rare Fruits in San Diego

Thursday March 25th at 7:00pm

Casa del Prado, Room 101

Balboa Park, San Diego, CA

For more information, please call (619) 697-4417



Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND CALIFORNIA GARDEN STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER only when soil is dry when watering from the top.

TO KEEP all areas clear of plant clutter. Use only clean sterile equipment. Have the area well ventilated.

TO PROVIDE 12 to 14 hours of indirect lighting daily.

TO PROTECT plants from any sudden change in temperature—maintain 65-75°F.

TO POT UP babies in 2½-inch pots using a light, porous, sterile soil with good drainage.

TO PRACTICE preventive measures against insects and disease—have clean hands and clothing.

BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PUT down tubers to sprout.

TO CLEAN all pots and plantings of dead wood, leaves, and old debris.

TO PROTECT roots with a mulch.

TO START feeding; give ¼ strength of any good all-purpose plant food if feeding once a week, ½ strength if twice a month; full strength if once a month.

TO CONTROL disease and pests by spray and bait.

TO KEEP plants moist, but not wet.

TO START new plants from leaves, cuttings, or seeds.

BONSAI

San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH watering program according to the rains.

TO GRAFT deciduous plants.

TO REPOT plants; shape to conform to the container.

TO REMEMBER deciduous flowering plants need repotting every year, except quince. Conifers may go three to five years without repotting.

TO ADD small amounts of chelated iron or acidifying preparation to correct alkaline (salt) buildup.

TO WATCH for aphids and other pests.

TO WAIT until April to feed. Use a high nitrogen fertilizer for foliage growth; high phosphorus type to set flowers and fruit.

TO USE ¼-strength fertilizer spread several weeks apart, rather than using full strength only once. Measure accurately. Too much fertilizer can burn roots and cause leaf damage.

BROMELIADS

Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK plants for scale especially during spring when scale is most likely to appear.

TO TREAT plants with scale by dipping or spraying them thoroughly with a solution of Cygon 2E according to directions on the label. Drain excess solution from plant.

TO KEEP plants clean. Cut spent blooms and dead leaves.

TO REPOT your favorite plants in new potting media. This helps them to develop a healthier growth.

TO ALWAYS provide good drainage and never allow the soil to become soggy.

TO FERTILIZE only during the warm months, once a month, preferring a fertilizer high in acid. Use ½ the recommended strength on the label.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE plants for spring growth by checking soil and pot condition—transplant if needed. Soil mix should be light and water should flow through freely.

TO FERTILIZE your plants regularly.

TO START acclimating the protected plants to outdoor conditions once again, after danger of frost is gone.

TO PROTECT sensitive plants from the rain and sun; bright sun can burn indoor plants.

TO KEEP newly purchased plants separated from your collection until they show signs of good growth without any pests or disease; treat any pest soon, watch for snails also. The wet winter might bring you rodents; mice and rabbits are cute but no cacti are safe from their nibbles. Protect your plants.

CAMELLIAS

Les Baskerville

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP picking up spent blooms and petals to prevent petal blight.

TO START your pruning program after the plants have finished blooming.

TO CONTINUE to feed iron and 2-10-10 fertilizer for dark green leaves and root development.

TO LOOK for aphids and loopers if found spray with malathion.

TO START to feed using a program with cottonseed meal.

DAHLIAS

Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PLACE tubers in starting medium such as vermiculite or sand. Keep in a warm place to sprout; beware of too much moisture.

TO PREPARE the planting area by adding humus and fertilizer.

TO PLANT sprouted tubers, sprout side up, six inches below ground surface, two inches from stake, and cover with two inches of soil.

TO MOISTEN, but **do not keep wet**.

TO PROTECT new growth from snails.

TO BE SURE to drive stake into ground **before** planting tubers.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)

George French

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED epiphyllums with a low nitrogen fertilizer.

TO CHECK trellis to be sure plants are well secured.

TO GIVE plants filtered sunlight to encourage development of buds.

TO BAIT for snails. Granules have proven effective when placed at the base of the plant. They leave little or no residue.

TO CHECK for drainage in April. Do not move plants at this time, but continue to feed for bloom; use Hi-Bloom or bloom-builder type to promote healthy buds and bloom.

TO TAKE cuttings.

TO REMOVE buds from a new plant; that energy needs to go to the root system.

FERNS

San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FERTILIZE with high nitrogen liquid or pellets.

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO CATCH rain water for plants in covered areas.

TO DIVIDE, repot, or add leaf mold to those plants needing it.

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale.

TO PLANT spores.

TO USE vitamin B₁ after dividing; use per instructions on label.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO IRRIGATE when new growth begins, if the soil is not moist, to a depth of 3 feet.

TO APPLY fertilizer high in nitrogen. Most mature fruit trees require the equivalent of one pound of actual nitrogen annually. Divide the amount of fertilizer required into three equal lots and apply them six weeks apart, starting in the spring after new growth begins.

TO BEGIN thinning fruit of apples, pears, and stone fruit when they are about ½" in size. Space fruit 4 to 6 inches apart or leave one fruit per spur. Thin early maturing varieties earlier and heavier than late maturing varieties.

TO CHECK trees for pests. Wash foliage periodically with a forceful spray of water to dislodge aphids, spider mites, and whiteflies. If a pesticide is needed, use a chemical that has short residual activity, such as insecticidal soap or pyrethrin to protect beneficial insects.

TO KEEP ants off trees by wrapping a band of heavy paper around the trunk and applying a barrier of Tanglefoot on it, or by scattering diazinon granules on the soil around the trunk.

TO SPRAY apples after bloom to control codling moth (wormy fruit). Apply diazinon after petals have fallen and twice more at two-week intervals.

TO APPLY sulfur dust to control powdery mildew on grapes when new shoots are 6, 12, 18, and 24 inches long. Then, every two weeks or as needed until harvest.

FUCHSIAS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE plants not done earlier.

TO PINCH new growth on plants pruned earlier. As the third set of leaves forms on new growth, pinch out the terminal set. This will result in a bushier plant.

TO FERTILIZE with any good balanced fertilizer.

TO WATCH for insects and treat accordingly.

TO WATER thoroughly the day before spraying.

TO CONTINUE taking cuttings from prunings.

TO CLEAN up fallen leaves, blooms and other trash.

GERANIUMS (*Pelargonium*)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. Provide the best possible drainage. Watch for botrytis (gray mold) and treat it immediately.

TO CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer containing micronutrients. Dissolve in water, using less than the recommended amount as often as needed to keep the plants growing well. As the soil becomes warmer, long-term pellets may be used.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease control, using all products according to the manufacturers' directions.

TO PRUNE ivies and zonals if they have not been pruned. Avoid cutting regals, scented, and related types because their flowers will be lost by pruning them at this time.

TO MAKE cuttings from the ivy and zonal prunings, if desired.

TO REMOVE faded flowers and old, discolored leaves.

TO ROTATE pots regularly to produce well-shaped plants.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CUTBACK to the basal foliage some herbaceous perennial plants: mums, columbine, coreopsis, some true geraniums, ornamental grasses, evening primrose, many salvias, and Shasta daisies.

HERBS

John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DIG and amend the soil in any open areas of your herbal beds and borders.

TO FEED all your perennial herbs a little compost.

TO VISIT herb nurseries for starters and seeds. Try growing some annuals from seeds — abcd...anise, basil, cilantro, dill...

TO PRUNE back overgrown lavender, rosemary, thyme, lemon verbena, chaste tree, ...

TO PROTECT young plants from snails. Use organic practices, especially in an herb garden. Experiment with hand picking, beer traps, bran, copper barriers, and/or invite some possums for a midnight picnic.

TO HARVEST from our native herbs — sagebrush, white sage, black sage, Cleveland sage, yerba mansa, yerba santa, elderberry,...

TO MAKE fresh herbal bouquets with mint, thyme, rosemary, sage,... Fresh or dried they make great

gifts for your gourmet friends.

IRIS

San Diego/Imperial County Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO START feeding low nitrogen, all-purpose and liquid fish fertilizers.

TO WATER regularly if no rain.

TO CLEAN beds and keep weeds under control.

TO WATCH for pests—systemic sprays applied as a drench will usually free iris of aphids and thrips.

TO GIVE Japanese and Louisiana irises an application of an acid food—a camellia-type fertilizer is convenient to use.

NATIVES

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SEE our native shrubs, perennials and annuals in bloom in the back country. Do plan on a trip to the Anza Borrego Desert. Our adequate rains of last spring should help produce a wonderful display, this spring. There is a web site where you can obtain information on the desert blooming time and location. The web site for Anza-Borrego is: <http://desertusa.com/> If you can make the trip, Joshua Tree is higher in elevation and has a different assortment of blooming plants. They also have a web site. Their web site is <http://www.joshua.tree.national-park.com/> Garden.

TO TAKE action against the snails. Beer will attract them. Place in a shady place and collect the snails. Drop in a bucket of water or, if you're not squeamish, squash! You can buy bran at a feed store and spread it. This will also work fairly well. They will eat the bran which will swell up on the inside and kill them. There is always snail bait although that is not as environmentally friendly.

TO BE diligent in weeding as with the rapid growth of annuals in the spring comes the even faster growth of noxious weeds. You can minimize weeding by spreading a thick layer of mulch around the areas where trees & shrubs are planted. If you intend to poison weeds, Roundup is the least objectionable. Do be careful where you spray and do it on a calm day as it will kill whatever it is sprayed (or drifts) onto.

TO CONTINUE watering all the natives between rain storms as this is their period of active top growth. By mid-May watering would be decreased and, in some cases, eliminated. All natives will need supplemental watering the first 2-3 years after planting. After that many will do fine with no summer water. Others will need a drink every 2-3 weeks and some will need

supplemental watering forever! HINT: From what kind of an environment did the plant come?

TO TAKE inventory of your garden and decide what you would like to plant in the fall. Many garden clubs such as Lake Hodges Native Plant Club and California Native Plant Society will be having plant sales in the fall. Some of the most popular natives are available in almost every nursery. Make sure you ask a knowledgeable person how best to plant, if you don't know.

TO FERTILIZE established native plantings at no more than ½ the recommended rate. Many of these plants are surviving in poor soils and too much fertilizer will cause unwanted rapid top growth that will need more pruning and lead to the plants early death.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REPO *Cattleya* plants that have exceeded their pots and are showing new eyes.

TO MOVE *Cymbidium* plants that are in spike to a shadier spot to lessen fading.

TO PROTECT *Cymbidium* plants from possible hail and rain.

TO SET OUT slug and snail bait, check for red spider, scale, and mealybug. Try to keep ants out of your domain; they bring aphids and other pests.

TO CONTINUE even fertilizer feeding of *Phalaenopsis*: plants in bloom should be protected from drafts.

TO GROW the *Oncidium* alliance, *Odontoglossum*, *Brassia*, etc. with some research. Air movement, light, feeding, and good sodium-free water are some requirements for successful growing.

TO CHECK air cooler and fans; they may need oil.

TO FLUSH and reset any water filters or reverse osmosis units.

TO WATCH for plants that may get sunburned and protect them.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER deeply to encourage your bushes to produce strong stems and healthy foliage.

TO WATER roses day before feeding or spraying and again after feeding.

TO VARY the products used to provide the essential nutrients and micro-nutrients for your roses. Roses require a balanced diet to produce the blooms for which we grow them. High nitrogen will produce

unusually tall bushes, which in many cases appear out of place in our home landscape, and that has contributed to too many negative comments about unattractive bushes. Along with the need for organic materials we now recognize that nitrogen alone will seldom produce the quality and quantity of bloom we strive to produce.

TO VISIT your roses often to observe and enjoy their growth and revel in the beautiful early foliage.

TO CHECK daily for signs of unwanted pests, early signs of nutrition deficiency and/or early weeds and grasses.

TO CONTROL aphids by washing them off with a strong stream of water from the hose in the early morning.

TO CONTROL thrips damage to blooms by using OrthineX (available in an atomizer spray) on blooms just as they begin to drop their sepals. Thrips become very active when the local uncared for vegetation dries up because of lack of moisture. Thrips distort the blooms by sucking the moisture from the petals and the bloom fails to open properly.

TO RECORD your garden maintenance efforts. Time does fly when you're having fun!

TO PREPARE to adjust your schedule to weather conditions. Foggy cool days are certain to encourage mildew in the rose garden and an early heat wave means you must water, water, water. To a limited degree washing off your bushes in the early morning will delay mites and even early mildew.

TO LEARN rose terminology. Particularly become acquainted with the difference between a sucker and a basal break! A sucker is **unwanted** and a basal break is a beginning to a new cane, which is what we are trying to produce so we can cut off the old worn out canes at next year's pruning!

TO ENJOY your roses during these months, weather permitting, the months of glory for roses and rosarians.

TO ATTEND garden shows and appreciate all the wonderful plant materials that abound in Southern California.

TO PLAN for replacement varieties of roses during the growing season by observing carefully roses in gardens in your area. Usually roses that perform well in the coastal areas will not have enough petals to produce good roses in the inland areas. Avoid roses that are susceptible to mildew.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension
NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE soil for planting by incorporating

compost and a complete fertilizer high in phosphorus. Apply chemical fertilizers just before planting. If manures are used, apply them at least two weeks before planting and irrigate to leach salts from the surface soil. Apply twenty pounds of poultry manure or fifty pounds of steer manure per hundred square feet.

TO MAKE a last planting of cool season vegetables such as leaf lettuce, beets, and kohlrabi that will mature before hot summer weather arrives.

TO SET OUT tomato transplants after danger of frost has past. Delay planting beans, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, peppers, and squash until the soil is warm. Use hot caps or floating row covers to promote faster growth.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BEST TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: cabbage and eggplant.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beans (lima, pole, snap), beets, carrots, chard, corn, cucumbers, endive, gourds, kale, lettuce (leaf), melons (cantaloupe, casaba), okra, onions (green), parsley, parsnips, peas (bush), peppers, radishes, spinach (in March), squash (summer and winter), tomatoes, turnips, and watermelon — ageratum, amaranthus, balsam, canterbury bells, carnations, celosia, coleus, cosmos, daisies (African), dusty miller, four o'clocks, impatiens, lobelia, marigold, morning glory, nasturtium, petunia, phlox, portulaca, salvia, scabiosa, statice, thionia, verbena, vinca, zinnias.

Point Loma Garden Club

Presents

"Flower Dance"

Flower Show and Plant Sale

Fri, April 9 1:00-4:00

Sat, April 10 10:00 AM — 4:00

St. Peter's by the Sea Lutheran Church

1371 Sunset Cliffs Blvd.

San Diego

NEW POINSETTIA

BY BARBARA S. JONES

A NEW POINSETTIA was introduced this year. It has traditional green leaves, but the bracts are inwardly curved. They are called "tucked bracts." This new cultivar 'Winter Rose' is red. The creators at the Paul Ecke Ranch gave it this name because they feel it looks something like a rose. (So far it is called the new poinsettia.) Pink, marbled, and white flowered plants will be available commercially for the year 2000. This year a few plants were available locally and the plant owners are watching them carefully.

The pictured plant is pink. The flower (small yellow in the center) is the same as a traditional poinsettia, and the bracts have the same texture and veining but are cupped. From a distance the "flower" looks like a ball. The flowers on this plant range from 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. They are supposed to last for 4 weeks as cut flowers, but we are watching it as a potted plant. This one had been in the owner's possession for 3 weeks and was being kept in a lighted area of the living room. At the time of the picture the flowers were still healthy, the bracts were crisp and vigorous, and the leaves were green and healthy. It is expected to last three to four weeks. It is an interesting and attractive plant.□

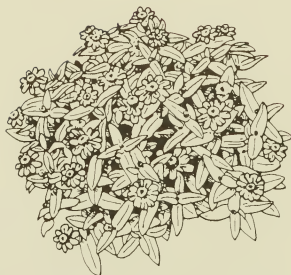
Barbara S. Jones has been gardening in San Diego for over sixty years and writing for California Garden for thirty years.

Photograph by Margaret Cook.



NEW CULTIVARS

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS 1999 WINNERS



Zinnia 'Profusion Cherry'

Easy to grow and undemanding, this plant thrives in a sunny garden spot or in decorative plaster planters on a sunny slope. Exhibiting desirable traits such as heat, drought, and weather tolerances, 'Profusion Cherry' is disease tolerant too.

These praiseworthy plants are relatively pest free and require no dead heading or pinching for continuous cherry color. 'Profusion Cherry' is adaptable to different soil types as long as the soil drains.

Flower color: rose Plant height: 12-18 inches
 form: single width: 16-22 inches
 size: 2-3 inches spacing: 12-16 in. apart

Available as seed in mail-order catalogs or as bedding plants in garden centers.



Zinnia 'Profusion Orange'

'Profusion Orange' is a Gold Medal AAS Winner because of the proven disease tolerances noted at all test sites across North America. Exhibiting tolerances to powdery mildew and bacterial leaf spot it sets a new

standard for garden zinnias. This plant provides nonstop color in the garden providing bright orange color all season. The mounded plants cover old blooms with lush green foliage and fresh blooms similar to an impatiens.

The maximum performance will be achieved when plants are massed together, about ten to twelve plants, in a full sun location.

Flower color: orange Plant height: 12-18 inches
 form: single width: 14-20 inches
 size: 2-3 inches spacing: 12-16 in. apart

Available as seed or plants this spring.



Portulaca F₁ 'Sundial Peach'

'Sundial Peach' is the first portulaca or moss rose to earn the All-America Selections Award. It has two distinct qualities that other cultivars only hope for. It is a unique pastel coral color that is vibrant and provides a longer display of color than other varieties.

Easy to grow from seed or bedding plants, 'Sundial Peach' is perfect for strawberry pots or terrace urns. It can be relied upon for season long flower color even when grown under adverse growing conditions.

Flower color: coral Plant height: 6-8 inches
 form: semi-double width: 8-12 inches
 size: 2-3 inches spacing: 6-8 inches apart

Seed and bedding plants will be available this spring.



Marigold 'Bonanza Bolero'

Named after the twirling, stamping Spanish dance, bolero, this AAS Winner is distinct because of its irregular bicolor design. 'Bonanza Bolero' blooms are golden yellow flecked with mahogany red markings in a variable pattern. AAS Judges found this design desirable and the large, fully double blooms provide months of continuous flower color. When crushed, the dark green leaves expel the marigold aroma, which gardeners love or loath. The plants are drought tolerant and perform exceptionally well under adverse growing conditions. They are relatively disease and pest free. A reliable garden annual and gardeners need only provide moderately fertile soil and water for superior garden performance.

Flower color: Golden yellow/mahogany red
form: doubled crested Plant height: 8-12 inches
size: 2-2½ inches width: 12-24 inches
Length of time from sowing seed to flower, 45-56 days.
Will be available in mail order seed catalogs or garden centers this spring.



Tritoma 'Flamenco'

It is a rare occurrence when a perennial wins the AAS Award. 'Flamenco' won the honors because plants flowered the first year grown from seed. The flower spike is desirable as a long stem cut flower. The tubular blooms can be light yellow, golden yellow, orange, red, or shades of these colors. Spikes can last seven to ten days in a bouquet. 'Flamenco' can be grown in patio containers, but it has a tap root and needs a deep container to accommodate the root system. It will provide peak flowering performance beginning in July of the second year and the plants are perfect for borders, flower beds, and/or combination planters.

Flower color: mix of yellow-orange-red
Plant height: 28-30 inches foliage color: green

size: up to 8 in. flower spikes on 30-32 in. stems
spacing: 12-24 in. apart

May be grown from seed, which should be started indoors in January for July flowering plants. Seeds and plants will be available from mail order catalogs and garden centers this spring.



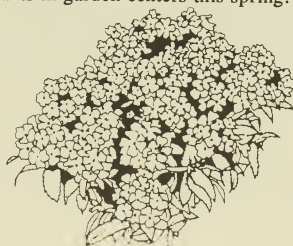
Osteospermum 'Passion Mix'

'Passion Mix' is a new azure-blue eyed daisy. The single daisy flowers can be shades of rose, purple or a contrasting pure white. These cool colors blend well with other full sun annuals. Osteospermum (*Dimorphotheca*) is also known as cape marigold or African daisy because it is native chiefly to South Africa. A mid-size plant 'Passion Mix' offers gardeners exceptional garden performance, flowers all season but superior flower show occurs in spring and fall. Other desirable qualities are freedom from diseases and pests, cold and drought tolerances. It does not require buckets of water and can grow in an unthirsty garden setting.

If heavy undraining soil spoils your plant selection, grow 'Passion Mix' in containers with a soilless mix. Adaptable to color bowls, terra cotta planters or window boxes, 'Passion Mix' requires less water, which means more leisure time for the busy gardener.

Flower color: mixture of pink, rose, purple & pure white

form: single daisy height: 12-18 inches
size: 2-2½ inches spacing: 10 inches apart
Seed will be available in mail-order catalogs or as bedding plants in garden centers this spring.



Verbena 'Quartz Burgundy'

'Quartz Burgundy' is a distinct deep red, burgundy wine color not previously available in an annual verbena. The large umbels and velvety texture are desirable flower qualities that were observed by AAS Judges. 'Quartz Burgundy' will flower in early spring or fall and continue for months. The length of the flowering season has been enhanced by the powdery mildew tolerance. Many verbena cultivars are susceptible to this fungal disease. A spread of 15 inches makes it perfect for hanging baskets, window boxes, or combination patio planters. In the garden it needs full sun for maximum flower production but it will tolerate some shade. 'Quartz Burgundy' performs exceptionally well as a fall annual in the southeast and southwest.

Flower color: burgundy Plant height: 6-10 inches
form: umbels width: 12-15 inches
size: 2-2½ spacing: 10-15 in. apart

It is best to start seed indoors. Gardeners may expect to find bedding plants this spring in local garden centers.



Squash F₁ 'Eight Ball'

This is the first dark-zucchini-green, round summer squash. Cute, baby round squash can be harvested with the squash blossom attached to the fruit. Look for these baby squash only five to six weeks after sowing the seeds or transplanting. These round fruit grow quickly and soon become the size of a tennis ball. If accidentally left on the plant to six inches in diameter, just scoop out the large seeds, cut the blossom end flat and use it as a bowl for dips, salads or other garden fresh vegetables.

'Eight Ball' is easy to grow from seed or transplants. Bedding plants can be transplanted into the soil with ease. Maintain uniform moisture. The bush habit is perfect for small gardens or large containers.

Mature plant height: 25-30 inches, width 30-36 inches

Habit: bush, open crown Plant: 24-42 inches apart

Seeds to harvest 35-42 days



Pumpkin 'Wee-B-Little'

Your children or grandchildren will love this true miniature pumpkin. 'Wee-B-Little' has the true Jack o' Lantern shape just scaled down to decorative size. Weighing 8 to 16 ounces, children or decorators will want it for their Halloween fun. The pumpkin has deep orange skin and when cured has long storage qualities.

'Wee-B-Little' fits into small space gardens because it was bred with compact vine growth. Average spread is 6 to 8 feet. Easy to grow from seed or transplants. The pumpkins turn yellow shortly after pollination and are easy to find in your lush green pumpkin patch. Seed may be sown directly into warm garden soil and will mature in about 120 days.

Plant height: 18 inches Compact vine
width: 6-8 feet Harvest: 120 days

First true miniature orange pumpkin with compact vine habit.

Text adapted and drawings courtesy of ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS, a nonprofit organization, whose office is in Downers Grove Illinois.



NEW BOTANICAL GARDEN IN EAST COUNTY — VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

BY PAMELA HOMFELT

THE WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN located on 4.2 acres of the Cuyamaca College Campus is now under construction and scheduled to open May 15. This exciting new garden is organized into three loops — each containing many exhibits demonstrating sustainable landscape techniques.

The Design Loop presents landscape concepts to be incorporated before the construction process begins. The loop features actual landscape plantings illustrating the design principles of scale, texture, repetition and balance plus edible and wildlife gardens, gardening for fragrance and much more.

The Maintenance Loop features proper pruning and fertilizing techniques, and has exhibits demonstrating rehabilitation techniques for existing landscapes.

The Irrigation Loop exhibits the latest state-of-the-art irrigation equipment available and how to use it efficiently. This Loop features three water features including the water surprise!

As with most botanical gardens we will be relying mainly on volunteers to assist in the varied duties of managing the site. If an environment filled with over 350 trees, shaded pathways, countless flowering and fragrant shrubs, and cool fountains sounds like somewhere you might want to spend some of your free time, consider becoming a volunteer for the WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN. Although we welcome individuals and families from all walks of life we are particularly in need of people with expertise in: special events and wedding coordination, marketing/advertising, graphic design, clerical assistance, fund raising, accounting, retail and gift shop, and of course gardening.

If leading tours, staffing the gift shop and hosting special events interest you, our second docent class will be held in the fall.

For more information, please contact Pamela Homfelt, Mondays and Wednesdays at 619/670-2712. □

Antonelli Brothers

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
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Santa Cruz, California 95062

18-page Catalog \$1.00

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL IS a nonprofit cultural organization that seeks to promote the appreciation of Japanese flower arranging and allied arts. Founded in 1956 by the late Ellen Gordon Allen in Tokyo, Japan, it is now a world body that spans five continents. Ikebana International's headquarters remains in Tokyo and now embraces 54 countries with more than 175 chapters.

Ikebana International continues to pursue its goal of promoting "Friendship Through Flowers" with vigor. What began in the fifth century as a religious offering to be set on an altar by Buddhist priests has become an avant garde art form that today may incorporate fiber optics, metals, plastics, or even lasers—together with living plant materials to create a flower arrangement. Ikebana is a living sculpture, as the beauty of the container and the materials chosen express a particular feeling.

The San Diego Chapter celebrates its 31st year in 1999 and has more than 120 members from diverse ethnic groups. The Chapter encourages inter-racial understanding, together with an appreciation of Japanese art and flower arranging. The monthly meetings include Ikebana workshops conducted by highly qualified teachers, flower arrangements by teachers and students, slide shows, lectures, and displays of Japanese handicrafts. Ikebana International members also conduct short programs in San Diego schools to give children an appreciation of Japanese culture, games, and crafts.

San Diego Chapter #119 of Ikebana International will present their 31st ANNUAL IKEBANA, JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, on March 20th and 21st 1999, at the Casa del Prado, room 101, Balboa Park, San Diego, from 11:00AM to 4:40PM.

IN ADDITION, on Sunday, March 21st, there will be a JAPANESE CULTURAL EXHIBIT in Room 102, from 11:00AM to 4:30PM. Special Exhibits include temple dogs, temari (Japanese silk thread handballs), and rabbits, the Japanese zodiac animal for 1999.

DEMONSTRATIONS:

- 12:30PM-SUMI, Japanese Brush Painting - KAZUKO REYNOLDS
- 1:30PM-KIMONO DRESSING - MICHIKO DELANEY
- 2:30PM-PAINTEX ART, SILK PAINTING - MASAKO BAILEY
- 3:30PM - KOTO MUSIC CONCERT, THE TAYAMA KOTO ENSEMBLE

The public is invited and admission is free to both exhibits. □



Book Reviews

COTTAGE GARDEN ANNUALS

Clive Lane

New York, Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 1997, 160 pages, 127 color photos, 7 1/4" x 10 1/4", hardcover, \$27.95

Though cottage gardens are not new, they are definitely popular today. This particular book is an innovative spin on the *normal* cottage garden concept. Obviously perennials and shrubs form the backbone of such a garden but annuals can be extremely enjoyable not to mention functional. They fill in the gaps that slow growing plants will eventually fill and add color and interest that give enjoyment in the meantime. The book includes some biennials and tender perennials as well as herbs, trees, shrubs, grasses, fruits, and vegetables.

Whether you like to start your seed according to the moon's phases, indoors in little boxes, or directly sown into the garden, you'll find over one hundred plants from which to choose. Plants are listed alphabetically by their Latin names but can be quickly referenced in the index by their common names. Background is given, cultivation techniques, and cottage garden varieties of each plant mentioned. In the beginning of the book are planting suggestions grouped into sections covering those that are shade-loving, good for cutting, tall plants, fragrant, good for drying, etc. The section on the actual starting of seeds is quite well covered and easily understood. There are wonderful color photos throughout to further inspire one. In addition there is a list in the back of the book of seed merchants and societies as well as a recommended book list for further reading. You *could* start to feel like an artist in your own garden. With the flood of garden books on the market today, this one stands out as unique, practical, and worthwhile.

Reviewed by Suzie Parker

THE TROPICAL LOOK: An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants

Robert Lee Riffle

Portland, Timber Press, 1998, 524 pages, 409 color photos, 8 1/2" x 11", hardcover, \$49.95

Robert Riffle lives in Houston, Texas. He has studied botany and is the former manager of a nursery specializing in tropical plants. He travels and studies plants in tropical areas.

This book is written for gardening in USDA hardiness zones 8 or higher (minimum temperature higher than 10° F.). The encyclopedia represents every category of tropical planting: trees, bamboos, palms, ferns, perennials, shrubs, water plants,

and vines. Cacti, succulents, and xeric plants are included for tropical feelings in dry settings. Each listing includes information on cold tolerance, light requirements, soil preparation, and propagation. One chapter is devoted to lists of plants by types and uses. The book contains all the information needed to plant and maintain a lush, tropical garden. It is a great reference book for the San Diego area.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

BULBS: THE FOUR SEASONS

Brian Mathew

North Pomfret, Vt., Distributed by Trafalgar Square Publishing, Published by Pavilion, 1998, 144 pages, 120 color photos, 9" x 9 1/2", hardcover, \$24.95

A botanist at Kew Gardens for twenty-five years, the author of this beautiful book has yet to lose his enthusiasm and wonder over the magic of planting dry bulbs and nurturing their invisible development into fantastic flowers. Color photos convey outstanding examples of the diversity of plant life and nature's unending capacity to amaze us with form and color. But, as with so many lovely volumes emanating from Britain, we can only admire from a distance because many of the species that he describes, such as tulips and the exotic fritillaria, just don't happen here.

That is not to say that little of practical interest is to be found. There are extensive discussions of narcissus, gladiolus, scillas, lilies, and other familiar bulbs. There is an entire chapter on bulbs from South Africa and another on those identified as "tender and tropical." The latter group is described in terms of conservatory culture, but it is acknowledged that in climates such as ours, they flourish in the ground and thus could introduce exciting challenges to local gardeners.

The book is organized according to seasons, so some adjustments as to expected blooming times might be required. It concludes with a basic description of types of bulbs (corms, tubers, rhizomes) and methods for storing, planting, dividing, and the pros and cons of seeding. Possibilities for drying blooms and seed heads for floral arrangements add another note of practicality.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

ARTS AND CRAFTS GARDENS

Wendy Hitchmough

New York, Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 1997, 201 pages, color photos, 9 1/4" x 10 1/4", hardcover, \$35

Wendy Hitchmough is a British historian specializing in architecture and design in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. While her focus is on the British Arts and Crafts Movement, it is easily interpolated to California gardens of the era.

The Arts and Crafts Movement provided the cornerstone for modern garden design. In rejecting the artifice and excesses of Victorian picture gardens and plant collections, the Arts and Crafts designers opened the doors to a more relaxed, less controlled and artificial gardening style.

While Victorian gardens were a celebration of world travel and excess, the gardens of the Arts and Crafts Movement utilized the extended plant palette but revived the studied

restraint and timelessness of earlier, more natural gardening styles. Native plants were reintroduced into gardens. Perennials with their seasonal bloom softened garden color schemes. Instead of being trimmed into tightly formed patterns, plants were allowed to ramble and find their natural shape. They were considered beautiful on their own with little human intervention. This more relaxed gardening style is very much in keeping with the bungalow and ranch style homes in the San Diego area as we rediscover the beauty of native species in our gardens to affect water conservation.

Mrs. Hitchmough acquaints us with the leading designers and gardens of the movement, familiar names like William Morris and Gertrude Jekyll, and discusses the social changes that led to this shift in design philosophy. Indeed, it was Gertrude Jekyll who quietly flew against social perception and insisted that gardening be recognized as an art form paving the way for future landscape designers and architects. It is easy to be swept up with the excitement and energy of this dynamic era.

The beautiful photographs by Martin Charles are reason enough alone to buy the book.

Reviewed by Lucy Warren

THE ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CAMELLIAS Stirling Macoboy with Roger Mann

Portland, Timber Press, 1998, 304 pages, 1,096 color photos, 2 b&w photos, 19 color paintings, 17 drawings, 9 1/4" x 12 1/4", hardcover, \$39.95

This large, wonderfully illustrated, up-to-date book is inexpensive. Over 1,000 of the world's most popular species are pictured and described plus the parentage, registration date, synonyms, and breeding and historical information are included. The book is produced in Australia but the blooming seasons are listed for both hemispheres. There is an excellent chapter on wild species. The encyclopedia section is divided into *sasanquas*, *japonicas*, *higos*, *reticulatas*, and *hybrids*. The book ends with an illustrated chapter on cultivation and propagation.

Camellias are long lived and if you have inherited plants or have forgotten the names of the ones you planted, this is your book. I easily found my un-named plants or something close enough to let me know they were related.

Stirling Macoboy is a world renowned horticultural writer and photographer. He is a fifth generation Australian gardener and nurseryman. Even non-specialist gardeners will enjoy reading or browsing through this beautiful book.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

CAMELLIAS: Complete Guide to Their Cultivation and Use Jennifer Trehane

Portland, Timber Press, 1998, 176 pages, 109 color photos, 9 drawings, 1 map, 6 1/4" x 9 1/4", hardcover, \$34.95

Jennifer Trehane is an expert on the genus, having managed the family nursery for many years, and she is Vice-President of the International Camellia Society. This up-to-date book gives precise, easy-to-read information on propagating and growing camellias.

The history section is very interesting. Camellias are native to Asia, primarily China. Oil from the seeds, used for cooking and the hair is an important product. In China, *Camellia oleifera*

is used, in Japan, *C. sasanqua*. Priests were the first to cultivate the plant for its flower. Tea is an infusion of leaves of *C. sinensis*. In the late sixteenth century it was the first camellia grown in Europe. The story of the introduction of camellias around the world is fascinating. (They came to the USA in 1797-8.)

Even though the author is British and camellia plants are usually grown in glass houses there, all the horticultural information is valid for our climate, where these long-lived plants grow well in our gardens. Many plants in China are over five hundred years old.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

PLANT LIFE IN THE WORLD'S MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATES

Peter R. Dallman

Berkeley, University of California Press, 1998, 258 pages, 75 color photos, 90 b&w photos, 30 maps, 7" x 10", softcover, \$29.95

As a gardener in Southern California, the frequent reference to the term Mediterranean climate is familiar to us all. You may not have been aware that there are five regions of the world with this Mediterranean-type climate. This distinctive climate with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers is also found in four other widely separated areas of the world: California, central Chile, the Cape Region of South Africa, and parts of Australia. All five lie within the latitudes 30°-45°, a little less than halfway from the equator to the poles. Those in the Southern Hemisphere have July as their coldest month with the reverse in the Northern Hemisphere. The author has focused on comparisons of plant life in the five regions and the diverse adaptations that enable plants to survive the prolonged summer droughts of the regions and includes other aspects that have shaped the landscapes. Table 3.01 lists examples of adaptations comparing bulbs such as *Brodiaea*, *Alstroemeria*, *Gladiolus*, *Orchidaceae*, and *Narcissus* and those with tough, drought-resistant foliage such as *Arctostaphylos*, *Lithrea*, *Protea*, *Eucalyptus* and *Erica*. Each of these represents a different region.

The author has traveled to and has firsthand knowledge of these areas. In Chapter 10, "Planning a Trip," he lists significant information about each region and includes suggested areas of interest and the best times to go to enjoy the plant life.

Those of us living in California will obtain a new appreciation for our location from this beautifully illustrated book that describes the significant features of the terrain, environmental influences, and vegetable types. It is highly readable, unique in its coverage and would be worthwhile to those interested in plant life of these regions including prospective travelers to like areas. The maps, diagrams, and drawings are superb. The support of the California Native Plant Society in its production is to be applauded! Truly a "reference book" but of interest and value to all of us fortunate enough to enjoy the Mediterranean-type climate and/or those travelers planning a visit. Such a book is difficult to do justice to and a pleasure to "review."

Reviewed by Marianne Truby

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

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The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

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Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS

April 20, 1999
June 15, 1999
5:45 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

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DESCANSO GARDENS
Pres: Robin Corwin 213-650-2209

2nd Thu - in classroom or in Rosarium

Times vary. Call for information.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

BALBOA PARK
Contact: V'Ann Cornelius 232-2721

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
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FOUNDATION, INC.
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FOUNDATION
Pres: Robert Hodges 234-8901

SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Pres: Don Walker 760-630-7307

2nd Mon - 6:30 pm, except Jun

Satellite Wagering Facility

Del Mar Fairground, Jimmy Durante Blvd

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL

Chr: Jo Ann Gould 475-8996

1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado,

Jan, May, Sept, Nov

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

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Pres: Rudy Cesena 578-0748

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1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS

Pres: Marjorie Rohan 676-1608

3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library

BONTIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Norma Illingworth 479-3478

2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor,

Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Than Craddock 435-4236

4th Monday - 9:30 am, Winn Room,

Coronado Public Library

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Alice Miller 760-721-6884

1st Fri - 1:00 pm, Sep thru Jun

Heritage Hall, Magee Park

CARLSBAD NEWCOMERS' GARDEN GROUP

Chairman: Marjorie E. Krieg 760-434-5232

Monthly meetings to explore local nurseries

and gardens to acclimate themselves to the area and to new garden conditions.

Call for information.

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Louise Swinney 420-6918

3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park

Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Mr. Tom Stanley 435-9291

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Laura Rockwell 435-1631

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: George Speer, Jr. 760-749-9608

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Yolanda Fleet 760-745-1219

3rd Fri - 12:30 pm, Escondido Joslyn Center

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Co-Pres: Ann Dessert 760-728-7100

Co-Pres: Nancy Wilshire 760-723-1958

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chrm: Mrs. Randall Geddes 760-728-6291

2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Sheila Hauserman 460-0387

2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,

La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Don Atherly 551-8672

3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J. Lutheran Church

LAKEVIEW GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mildred Digenan 443-1529

3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Lakeside Historical

Church, 9906 Maine Avenue

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Merritt MacConnel

3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Dan Wilson 760-727-0466

4th Sat - 11:00 am, Gardens of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Renate Ritter 760-945-1287

3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community

College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda 272-9727

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Recreation Center

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Kay Harry 222-5207

2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Westminster Presby

Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Colleen Michell 485-8170

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Shirley Arms 756-5125

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Phyllis Griffin 460-8398

4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marian Griffith 259-6195

4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

SCRIPPS MESA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Judith Chapman 566-2947

4th Mon - 6:00 pm, Scripps Ranch Library

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Betty Vale 459-0460

4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian

Church, LJ

All area codes are 619 unless otherwise noted.

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Corinne Myers 760-941-1344
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: Jane Rodarte 447-7578

IKENOBOKU CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

LA JOLLA CHAPTER

2nd Tues - 10:00 am 672-7850

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Director: Barbara E. Church 298-1535

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLETS

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Claire Peck

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Ctr, El Cajon

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294

2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535

2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug

Quail Gardens

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Thelma O'Reilly 670-0830

Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION

Pres: Lit Phan

1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)

10:30 am, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Pres: Lew Buller 576-0515

2nd Sun - 11:00 am, Casa del Prado

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF

BALBOA PARK

Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Patti Parker 461-2950

4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed

NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Morlane O'Donnell 422-8168

4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building

Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT

SOCIETY

4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND

SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Tom Demeritt 270-5544

2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Jay Vermilya 449-0945

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: David J. Tooley 672-2593

4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

EPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Phil Peck 491-9495

2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Bob Halley 272-1019

3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417

4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND

SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Leila Calamari 232-8232

2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Cynthia Lohry 469-8936

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Sec: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790

1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May

Quail Gardens

HERB

THE HERB CLUB

Pres: Judy Dunning 579-0222

1st Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267

North County 760-758-4290

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Steven Rocha 760-788-1423

E-mail: srocha@psbell.net

2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May

Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West

Bernardo Drive, Rancho Bernardo

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Gerald Snyder 818-352-7018

1st Thu - 7:30 pm -

Canoga Park Women's Club,

7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Cindy Burrascono 685-7321

3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Jo Casterline 487-6661

4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo

Library (new), 2nd floor

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Pres: Ardell Marlin 760-753-6952

3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Fred Weber 982-9128

1st Tues - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Wayne Christy 697-8054

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

SAN DIEGO ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB

Contact: Laurie Cohen 270-1490

Call for meeting information.

PALM

THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Pres: Phil Bergman 291-4605

Please call for Meeting dates

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Jack Shoultz 440-4174

1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Phil Ash 235-0004

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Library

234-TREE

FAX 687-0151

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN

SOCIETY

Contact: Walter Pagels

582-5408

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates
Editor, *California Garden*, 2125 Park
Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792.
Call 232-5762.

Deadline for May-Jun issue: Mar 15,
1999

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CASA DEL PRADO, ROOM 104, BALBOA PARK

9:30AM to 2:30PM

Bring a lunch, coffee will be provided

Call DOROTHY ELWELL 452-1397 or 232-5762

PLEASE PREREGISTER!

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TWO-RING BASKET

Tuesday, March 2

Instructors, Martha Rosenberg and Kathy Walsh

Fee \$23-member, \$28-nonmember. Bring bucket and clippers.

TENERIFFE DREAM-CATCHER BASKET NEW BASKET

Tuesday, March 9

Instructors, Martha Rosenberg and Kathy Walsh

FEE \$23-member \$28-nonmember. Bring snippers and bucket.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER BASKET NEW BASKET

Tuesday March 16

Instructors, Kathy Walsh and Martha Rosenberg

FEE \$23-members, \$28-nonmembers. Bring bucket and snippers.

EASTER BASKET

Tuesday March 23

Instructors, Martha Rosenberg and Kathy Walsh

FEE \$23-members, \$28-nonmembers. Bring clippers and bucket.

FINISH UP ANY BASKET

Tuesday March 30

FEE \$5

CONTEMPORARY FLOWER ARRANGING

For Intermediate and Advanced Students

Tuesdays, April 6, 13, 20, and 27

Instructor, Velma West

Fee \$50 for four sessions, \$20 if taken individually; nonmembers \$55 for four, \$25 if taken individually
Bring bucket, clippers, flowers, and containers.

SAVE MONEY—BECOME A MEMBER OF SDFA

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION TOURS

SO FAR THIS YEAR WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING
TOURS SCHEDULED:

Thursday, 11 March to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art during the Van Gogh exhibit. Price is \$40.00 members; \$43.00 nonmembers. Lunch on your own at any of several restaurants in the immediate vicinity.

Pickups: La Mesa 8:30 AM; San Diego 9:00 AM; Carlsbad 9:30 AM.

Tuesday, 27 April will find us in Malibu on a docent-led tour of the gardens and portions of 3 of 5 homes on the estate. Tea and scones will be served on the patio following the tour. A few seats are available on the second bus at \$70.00 members; \$73.00 nonmembers. Lunch on your own at the closed-to-motor vehicles area in Santa Monica.

Pickups: San Diego 7:00 AM; Carlsbad 7:30 AM.

Saturday, 15 May at The Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens. In addition to the library and art galleries, the 150 acres contain over 14,000 plant species in a series of 12 special gardens. To name a few there is a Shakespeare, jungle, subtropical, palm desert, rose. Back to the galleries - here's one way to see Mount Vernon. A traveling exhibition will be there: **TREASURES FROM MOUNT VERNON** with 150 priceless items plus a 9'x 4' scale replica of Mount Vernon itself complete with scale model copies of the original furnishings. Price: \$33.00 members; \$36.00 nonmembers. Lunch on your own. Where to eat? The Tea Room at \$13.90 (reservations required); the cafeteria for hot and cold sandwiches, salads, desserts and beverages. If interested in high tea at \$13.90 per person (seven different finger sandwiches, scones, desserts), telephone before 1 April 1999 to Ann Waters at 277-5004.

Pickups: La Mesa 7:30 AM; San Diego 8:00 AM; Carlsbad 8:30 AM.

Tuesday, 22 June to the new Getty Center. The architecture is outstanding, art exhibits fantastic and flower gardens at their peak with gorgeous blooms in

abundance. Price: \$28.00-members; \$31.00-nonmembers; lunch on your own in the cafeteria or at one of the fast-food outlets on the premises. See January-February 1999 issue *California Garden* magazine, page 15, for application form. Pickups: La Mesa 8:15 AM; San Diego 8:45 AM; Carlsbad 9:15 AM.

Wednesday, 3 November to a most unusual garden, Lotusland, in the Santa Barbara area. A one-day trip! Price of \$50.00 members, \$53.00 nonmembers, includes juice and sweet roll in the morning, a stop at a fabulous nursery, lunch, admission to Lotusland and dinner. See January/February 1999 issue *California Garden* magazine, page 15, for application form.

Any questions? Phone Ann Waters, 277-5004. If she is not at home, please leave a message on her voice mail and your call will be returned.

PLEASE FURNISH A SEPARATE CHECK AND A SEPARATE STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR EACH TOUR.

FOR THE THURSDAY TOUR, MISSION VALLEY PICK-UP, DO NOT PARK BETWEEN BANK OF AMERICA AND BENNIGAN'S.

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
MALIBU CANYON ESTATE
TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1999**

- ☐ \$70.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ \$73.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own in Santa Monica

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego, California 92101-4792

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

- ☐ Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 7:00AM
☐ Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road - Carlsbad 7:30AM

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
VAN GOGH EXHIBIT
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1999**

- ☐ \$40 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ \$43.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own.

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego CA 92101-4792

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope.

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

- ☐ Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Ctr., La Mesa 8:30AM
☐ Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 9:00AM
☐ Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad 9:30AM

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
HUNTINGTON EXHIBIT:
TREASURES OF MOUNT VERNON
SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1999**

- ☐ \$33.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ \$36.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own.

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego CA 92101-4792

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope.

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

- ☐ Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Ctr., La Mesa 7:30AM
☐ Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B of A 8:00AM
☐ Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad 8:30AM

KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is now available at the San Diego Floral Association office in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The book contains a plant index and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted. Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park" she was also known as the "Aunt of San Diego." For over 50 years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for \$18.00 (tax included) — \$15.00 (tax included) for members. If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose \$3.00 for handling and mailing.

The Complete Writings of Kate Sessions 1909 - 1939

- ☐ \$21.00 non-members (book, tax, mailing)
☐ \$18.00 members (book, tax, mailing)

Send Check to:
San Diego Floral Association
2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE, ZIP

PHONE:

Number of books: Amount Enclosed:

San Diego Horticultural Society

Meetings 2nd Monday of every month, 6:30pm
Del Mar Fairgrounds, Satellite Wagering Bldg.
Free Admission – Everyone Welcome!

Join us for a guest speaker, plant raffle, plant display.
Meetings are open to all. Membership brings you:

- ☞ Monthly 20-page newsletter
- ☞ Seed & plant swap
- ☞ Local garden tours; day trips
- ☞ Video and book library



Next Meetings:

Mar. 8: Borneo: A Plant Lover's Paradise
Apr. 12: UCLA's Garden Treasure

~ Special Presentation March 22, 7:30pm ~
Well-known British author and garden designer

PENELOPE HOBHOUSE

"The Art & Practice of Gardening"

\$10.00 for SDHS members, \$15.00 for non-members

For reservations call (760) 630-7307. To order your tickets by mail, send your check, a SASE, and a list of names of those attending, to: SDHS, 1781 Sunrise Drive, Vista, CA 92084.

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